THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

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☞ *THE Printers humbly hope that the preſent Scarcity of Paper will ſufficiently apologize for the Size of this Gazette; which, though ſmall, contains all the material Intelligence that came to Hand this Week.—A conſiderable Supply of Paper is daily expected from* NEW YORK *and* PHILADELPHIA. *When it arrives, our Cuſtomers ſhall be ſerved as formerly.*

The SPEECH of Governor JOHNSTONE, in the HOUSE of COMMONS, on *Thurſday* the 26th of *October* 1775, continued from our gazette of the 18th ult.

THE danger of puſhing things to extreme makes the good ſenſe of men prevail, while the power of reſiſting in every individual juryman prevents prejudice and injuſtice from trying their ſtrength on matters that are not tenable. The ſprings of a free government are not obvious to every underſtanding, while the meaneſt foot ſoldier knows all the powers of deſpotiſm. Here the ſupremacy of the magiſtrate ſolves every queſtion. In the ſame manner the advantages derived from America, in the circle of commerce, are not ſo evident to a vulgar underſtanding as ſo much palpable caſh paid into the Exchequer. For this reaſon I am ready to forgive thoſe who differ with me in opinion concerning this American conteſt. It demands a proceſs of reaſoning to which common underſtandings are not generally accuſtomed. I ſhould not be ſurpriſed if half the people of England ſhould at firſt join againſt the Americans: National prejudice, pride, falſe glory, and falſe arithmetic, all contribute to deceive them; but that any man, aſſuming the character of a ſtateſman, ſhould proceed in this mad career, to deſtroy in a few years that beautiful ſyſtem of empire our anceſtors have been raiſing with ſo much pains and glory, firſt under the falſe pretence of raiſing a revenue, and next under a more falſe pretence that America wiſhes to throw off her juſt dependence on Great Britain; this, I confeſs, does ſurpriſe me. For this reaſon my indignation chiefly riſes againſt the noble Lord on the floor; I am willing to acquit all his colleagues, and moſt of his followers, even if they had not the intereſted motives of places and penſions to bias their judgment; but that the noble Lord who yearly conſiders the riches that come into the public treaſury, who knows and can trace all the circuitous channels by which riches flow into this country, that he ſhould place no more to the credit of America than the paltry ſum collected by his inſignificant commiſſioners, and endeavour to miſlead others by ſuch aſſertions. This indeed is beyond belief. When the noble Lord is pleaſed to take the other ſide of the argument, what abundance of wealth does he ſometimes pour forth in the moſt copious flow of eloquence. When he ſupports this rugged coercive ſyſtem, how he labours and flags, nothing but ſounding words and unmeaning phraſes. The DIGNITY OF PARLIAMENT! Now I ſay this is beſt ſupported by humanity and juſtice, and maintaining the freedom of the ſubject. The SUPREMACY of the legiſlative authority of Great Britain! This I call unintelligible jargon: Inſtead of running the different privileges belonging to the various parts of the empire into one common maſs of power, Gentlemen ſhould conſider that the very firſt principles of good government, in this wide extended dominion, conſiſt in ſubdividing the empire into many parts, and giving to each individual an immediate intereſt in the community to which he belongs, ſhould be well regulated. This is the principle upon which our anceſtors eſtabliſhed thoſe different colonies or communities. This is the principle on which they have flouriſhed ſo long and ſo proſperouſly. This is the principle on which alone they can be well governed at ſuch a diſtance from the ſeat of empire.

Yet we are breaking through all thoſe ſacred maxims of our forefathers, and giving the alarm to every wiſe man on the continent of America, that all his rights depend on the will of men whoſe corruption is notorious, who regard him as an enemy, and who have no intereſt in his proſperity, and feel no controul from him as a conſtituent. The moſt learned writer on government has defined civil and political liberty to conſiſt in a perfect ſecurity as to a man's rights. After the acts of Parliament laſt year, can any man on the great continent of America ſay that he feels that ſecurity? Could any thing leſs than dread of loſing every eſſential privilege have united a people ſo divided in cuſtoms, manners, climate, and communications? Could any thing leſs than an entire want of policy, a ſpecies of political phrenzy here, have produced this wonderful effect? You aſſert they aim at independency! I aſſert they wiſh for nothing more than a conſtitutional dependence on Great Britain, according as they have ſubſiſted from their firſt eſtabliſhments, and according as Ireland depends on the Britiſh legiſlature at this moment. Can any man who knows the power of the Crown in the legiſlative and executive parts of our colony government, who underſtands the force of the ſeveral acts of navigation, who knows the incitements and attachments by the education of youth in this country, who knows what would be the effects of mixing the coloniſts in our fleets and armies, and every other office in our government; who conſiders the effects of appeals in the laſt reſort to his Majeſty in council; who knows the power of his Majeſty in annulling laws made in the colonies within three years; who perceives the advantages that every part of the empire derives from the proſperity of the other; who is there, I ſay, capable of digeſting thoſe thoughts, and can entertain the ignoble jealouſies daily expreſſed againſt the Americans, or ſhow any motive why the people in America ſhould break the bond of union with this country for ages yet to come, unleſs driven to that extremity by following Mr. Hutchinſon's advice in ABRIDGING THEIR LIBERTIES, which is as much a part of their birth-right as of any man living and born in England. [*To be continued.*]

BOSTON, *May* 9.

THEY began to fortify Noddle's iſland laſt week, ſince which they have been joined by ſeveral of the neighbouring towns, and it is not doubted but others will follow the laudable example.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman at BILBOA, *March* 28.

"Letters from London mention, that the Duke of Richmond had propoſed to make an humble addreſs to his Majeſty to haſten a reconciliation; to which the Duke of Cumberland joined, and cenſured much the miniſterial meaſures; but it was rejected, and the plan was determined by his Majeſty, with Lords Sandwich, Germain, Howe, and Admiral Montague, to act againſt America; and the Admiral ſet out immediately for Portſmouth, in order to ſail with his fleet. Admiral Howe was to follow as ſoon as the veſſel was ready to receive him."

Laſt Tueſday Capt. Tucker, in the privateer lately commanded by Capt. Manly, took two brigs near the lighthouſe, in ſight of two or three Britiſh ſhips of war lying in King-road, and carried them the ſame day ſafe into Lyon. The largeſt is from Corke, and has on board 50 tons of coal, 256 whole barrels, and 130 half barrels, of beef, 300 firkins of butter, 200 boxes of candles, 40 barrels of flour, 49 barrels of barley, a quantity of hams, 100 boxes of ſoap, &c. The other is from St. Michael's, about 90 tons burthen, loaded with wines and fruit. The maſters of theſe veſſels, not knowing that the Britiſh army had been obliged to evacuate this place, were bound hither, in order to diſpoſe of their cargoes for the benefit of our unnatural and cruel enemies.----The maſter of the veſſel from Corke ſailed from thence the 1ſt of April, and ſays, that five regiments were at Corke when he ſailed, ready to embark for America; but that he had heard nothing of any foreign troops having ſailed for the continent.

WATERTOWN, *May* 6. A ſloop belonging to Providence, laden with ſugar, molaſſes, cocoa, &c. was re-taken by a number of boats in Frenchman's bay on the 15th ult. She had been at New London, and was taken going to Providence, by the Roſe's tender, who ſent her to Halifax, but was drove into the bay by contrary winds. A midſhipman, as prize maſter, 4 ſailors, and 2 marines, are made priſoners.

NEW LONDON, *May* 6. The ſhips Alfred and Columbus, and the brig Cabot, are arrived at Providence, from this port.

NEW YORK, *May* 15. An expreſs arrived here on Monday evening, from the northern army, who brought letters from Generals Sullivan and Schuyler, which mention, that our people had poſſeſſed and deſtroyed part of the lower town of Quebec, and made a breach in the walls of the upper town.

Extract of a letter from CORACAO, *April* 13, 1776.

"By the accounts we have here, the French are determined to ſtrike a blow, but it is not yet known where. I was at Port au Prince about five weeks ago; they had upwards of 3000 ſoldiers there, and as many

more at Cape Nichola Mole, and 5000 at Cape Francois. Hiſpaniola is made a free port to all nations to take in ſugars and coffee. The French people in general are ſorry for the unhappy times: Their conſtant toaſts are Generals WASHINGTON and LEE."

Capt. Wilſon, who arrived at Newbury Port on the 1ſt inſtant, from France, has brought with him the following valuable cargo, viz. 21,600 pounds of gunpowder, 10 eight pounders, 6 ſix ditto, and 2 four ditto; 10,478 pounds of ſulphur, 1000 ditto of German ſteel, 11000 flints, and 12 muſkets, with bayonets.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 18. By a Gentleman arrived here laſt night from New York, we are informed, that the Commiſſioners, with the Heſſian troops, had arrived at Halifax. It was ſaid, at New York, that the Commiſſioners were on their way to treat with the Congreſs, and that the troops were to ſtay at Halifax.

Extract of a letter from General Schuyler, *at* Fort George, *May* 13.

"Some ſhips of war, with troops, arrived the 4th inſtant at Quebec, which obliged our troops to raiſe the ſiege. We left about 200 of the ſick, too ill to be removed, and a few others, who were out on detached parties, and a few cannon."

Extract of a letter to the CONGRESS, *dated* MONTREAL, *May* 10.

"By Col. Campbell, who arrived here early this morning, from Quebec, we are informed that two men of war, two frigates, and one tender, arrived there early on Monday the 6th inſtant. About 11 o'clock the enemy ſallied out, to the number, as is ſuppoſed, of 1000 men. Our forces were ſo diſperſed at different parts, that not more than two hundred could be collected together at head quarters. This ſmall force could not reſiſt the enemy. All our cannon, 500 muſkets, and about 200 ſick, unable to come off, have fallen into their hands. The retreat was made with the utmoſt precipitation and confuſion. However, Col. Campbell informs us that he imagines we have loſt very few men, except the ſick above-mentioned.----General Thomas was laſt Thurſday evening at Dechambeau. At a council of war it was determined to retreat to the mouth of the Sorel. This day General Arnold goes down there, and if he can get information of the enemy's real ſtrength, and it ſhould be found inconſiderable, perhaps a council of war, on reconſideration, may think proper to march the army back to Dechambeau, which is now ſtrengthened by Col. Gratton's, Burrel's, and Sinclair's regiments. Beſides the above loſſes, one batteau loaded with powder, ſuppoſed to contain thirty barrels, and an armed veſſel, which the crew were obliged to abandon, were intercepted by one of the enemy's frigates."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs. CHARLES THOMSON, Secry.

In CONGRESS, *May* 15, 1776.

WHEREAS his Britannick Majeſty, in conjunction with the Lords and Commons of Great Britain, has, by a late act of Parliament, excluded the inhabitants of theſe United Colonies from the protection of his Crown: And whereas no anſwer whatever to the humble petitions of the colonies for redreſs of grievances, and reconciliation with Great Britain, has been, or is likely to be given; but the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the deſtruction of the good people of theſe colonies: And whereas it appears abſolutely irreconcileable to reaſon and good conſcience for the people of theſe colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations neceſſary for the ſupport of any government under the Crown of Great Britain; and it is neceſſary that the exerciſe of every kind of authority under the ſaid Crown ſhould be totally ſuppreſſed, and all the powers of government exerted under the authority of the people of the colonies for the preſervation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties, and properties, againſt the hoſtile invaſions, and cruel depredations, of their enemies: Therefore,

RESOLVED, that it be recommended to the reſpective Aſſemblies and Conventions of the United Colonies, where no government ſufficient to the exigences of their affairs has been hitherto eſtabliſhed, to adopt ſuch government as ſhall, in the opinion of the repreſentatives of the people, beſt conduce to the happineſs and ſafety of their conſtituents in particular, and America in general. By order of Congreſs.

JOHN HANCOCK, Preſident.

To the KING's MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

The humble ADDRESS and PETITION of the merchants, traders, and other principal inhabitants of the town of BELFAST.

Moſt Gracious Sovereign,

WE your Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the merchants, traders, and other principal inhabitants of the town of Belfaſt, implore your Majeſty to lend an attentive and favourable ear to theſe our humble, though earneſt ſupplications.

Univerſally intereſted in the fate of trade, we cannot but lament the decay of it already, occaſioned by the preſent unnatural ſtate of things. Limited and reſtrained as the commerce of this country is, by the policy of the Britiſh legiſlature, any obſtruction in the few channels, which have been left open to our induſtry, muſt be ſenſibly felt, and cannot by any efforts of ours be compenſated. The injury done to our ſtaple manufacture, by the ceſſation of all intercourſe with America, the danger with which the remains of it are threatened, we conceive to be truly grievous and alarming. In the next conſiderable branch of our exports we are likewiſe diſtreſſed, by the operation of the ſame ruinous cauſe; and to look forward to the probable event of an unfruitful year, when we may be deprived of that ſupport which this country hath often derived from America, fills our minds with the moſt gloomy apprehenſions.

We muſt feel alſo, as members of this once flouriſhing empire, for its preſent diſtracted and endangered ſtate. We ſaw it, towards the cloſe of your illuſtrious grandfather's reign, and under the auſpicious commencement of your Majeſty's, raiſed to the ſummit of proſperity and glory; united within itſelf, its magnitude and ſplendor awed the world. We now ſee its luſtre obſcured, and the mighty fabric rent to its foundations.

And we muſt deeply feel as men; as ſuch, nothing can give us greater anguiſh of ſoul than the horrors of civil war, now raging in one extenſive part of your Majeſty's dominions; but we wiſh to avert our eyes from theſe, and raiſe them up to that royal benignity and mercy which we cannot but hope will yet interpoſe for the preſervation of millions; of millions who have been threatened with deſtruction, and driven to extremities, by ſanguinary men, for the mere ſuſpicion of political error; and that in queſtions ſo involved and dubious, that many of the greateſt names, many of the wiſeſt and beſt men who have ever adorned theſe lands, together with large and important communities of the people, are firm in the opinion, that the error is not chargeable on them: With ſuch we join in humbly and fervently imploring your Majeſty to ſheath in mercy the ſword of civil war; that a foundation may be laid for a ſpeedy and happy reſtoration of that old conſtitutional ſyſtem, under which Great Britain and her colonies, united in affection as in intereſt, grew in ſtrength, till they became the admiration and envy of other nations.

Remote as our ſituation is, inconſiderable as we may be deemed, we would not preſume to approach the throne with theſe our fervent prayers, did not our old and acknowledged attachment to the free Britiſh conſtitution, to the Proteſtant religion, to the principles of the revolution, to the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, and to your Majeſty's moſt ſacred perſon and dignity, give us a diſtinction which we are pround of; and embolden us, with hearts warmly and zealouſly devoted to the conſtitution and to your Majeſty, to lay ourſelves at your feet; praying, that you may be protected at all times, and in all things directed, by that Sovereign of the univerſe, by whom Kings reign, and Princes decree juſtice.

A DECLARATION *of* RIGHTS *made by the repreſentatives of the good people of* Virginia *aſſembled in full and free Convention; which rights do pertain to us, and our poſterity, as the baſis and foundation of government.*

1. THAT all men are born equally free and independent, and have certain inherent natural rights, of which they cannot, by any compact, deprive or diveſt their poſterity; among which are, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and poſſeſſing property, and purſuing and obtaining happineſs and ſafety.

2. That all power is veſted in, and conſequently derived from, the people; that magiſtrates are their truſtees and ſervants, and at all times amenable to them.

3. That government is, or ought to be, inſtituted for the common benefit, protection, and ſecurity of the people, nation, or community, of all the various modes and forms of government that is beſt, which is capable of producing the greateſt degree of happineſs and ſafety, and is moſt effectually ſecured againſt the danger of mal-adminiſtration; and that whenever any government ſhall be found inadequate or contrary to theſe purpoſes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, unalienable, and indefeaſible right, to reform, alter, or aboliſh it, in ſuch manner as ſhall be judged moſt conducive to the public weal.

4. That no man, or ſet of men, are entitled to excluſive or ſeparate emoluments or privileges from the community, but in conſideration of public ſervices; which, not being deſcendible, or hereditary, the idea of a man born a magiſtrate, a legiſlator, or a judge, is unnatural and abſurd.

5. That the legiſlative and executive powers of the ſtate ſhould be ſeparate and diſtinct from the judicative; and that the members of the two firſt may be reſtrained from oppreſſion, by feeling and participating

the burthens of the people, they ſhould, at fixed periods, be reduced to a private ſtation, return into that body from which they were originally taken, and the vacancies be ſupplied by frequent, certain, and regular elections.

6. That elections of members to ſerve as repreſentatives of the people, in aſſembly, ought to be free; and that all men, having ſufficient evidence of permanent common intereſt with, and attachment to, the community, have the right of ſuffrage.

7. That no part of a man's property can be taken from him, or applied to public uſes, without his own conſent, or that of his legal repreſentatives; nor are the people bound by any laws but ſuch as they have, in like manner, aſſented to, for their common good.

8. That all power of ſuſpending laws, or the execution of laws, by any authority without conſent of the repreſentatives of the people, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exerciſed.

9. That laws having retroſpect to crimes, and puniſhing offences, committed before the exiſtence of ſuch laws, are generally oppreſſive, and ought to be avoided.

10. That in all capital or criminal proſecutions a man hath a right to demand the cauſe and nature of his accuſation, to be confronted with the accuſers or witneſſes, to call for evidence in his favour, and to a ſpeedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whoſe unanimous conſent he cannot be found guilty, nor can he be compelled to give evidence againſt himſelf; that no man be deprived of his liberty except by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers.

11. That exceſſive bail ought not to be required, nor exceſſive fines impoſed, nor cruel and unuſual puniſhments inflicted.

12. That warrants unſupported by evidence, whereby any officer or meſſenger may be commanded or required to ſearch ſuſpected places; or to ſeize any perſon or perſons, his or their property, not particularly deſcribed, are grievous and oppreſſive, and ought not to be granted.

13. That in controverſies reſpecting property, and in ſuits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is preferable to any other, and ought to be held ſacred.

14. That the freedom of the preſs is one of the great bulwarks of liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotick governments.

15. That a well regulated militia, compoſed of the body of the people, trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and ſafe defence of a free ſtate; that ſtanding armies, in time of peace, ſhould be avoided, as dangerous to liberty; and that, in all caſes, the military ſhould be under ſtrict ſubordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

16. That the people have a right to uniform government; and therefore, that no government ſeparate from, or independent of, the government of *Virginia*, ought, of right, to be erected or eſtabliſhed within the limits thereof.

17. That no free government, or the bleſſing of liberty, can be preſerved to any people but by a firm adherence to juſtice, moderation, temperance, frugality, and virtue, and by frequent recurrence to fundamental principles.

18. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our CREATOR, and the manner of diſcharging it, can be directed only by reaſon and conviction, not by force or violence; and therefore, that all men ſhould enjoy the fulleſt toleration in the exerciſe of religion, according to the dictates of conſcience, unpuniſhed and unreſtrained by the Magiſtrate, unleſs, under colour of religion, any man diſturb the peace, the happineſs, or ſafety of ſociety. And that it is the mutual duty of all to practice Chriſtian forbearance, love, and charity, towards each other.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1.

GWIN's iſland, which contains 2300 acres of land, with about 500 head of cattle, 1000 ſheep, &c. ſituate at the mouth of Piankatank river, is now poſſeſſed by the enemy. Lord Dunmore landed 800 men there on Monday laſt, who have thrown up an entrenchment on the land ſide, which is guarded chiefly by the black regiment. The Glouceſter militia were aſſembled on the oppoſite ſhore, and on Tueſday had one man mortally wounded by a ſwivel ball; but as the ſhips of war had taken care to ſecure the paſs, and our men having no cannon, it was utterly impoſſible to interrupt them.

By expreſs from Maryland, we are informed, that Governor Eden has obtained a paſs to go to England, and begs he may not be moleſted; likewiſe, that they are determined not to alter their form of government.

The General Aſſembly of Rhode Iſland have paſſed an act, that in all commiſſions for officers, civil and military, and in all writs and proceſſes in law, whether original, judicial, or executory, civil and criminal, wherever the name and authority of the King of Great Britain is made uſe of, the ſame ſhall be omitted, and in the room thereof the name and authority of the Governor and company of this colony ſhall be ſubſtituted, in the following words, to wit, "the Governor and company of the Engliſh colony of Rhode Iſland and Providence plantations;" that all ſuch commiſſions, writs, and proceſſes, ſhall be otherwiſe of the ſame form and tenor as they heretofore were; that the courts of law be no longer entitled nor conſidered as the King's courts; and that no inſtrument in writing, of any nature or kind, whether public or private, ſhall in the date thereof mention the year of the ſaid King's reign: Provided, nevertheleſs, that nothing in this act contained ſhall render void, or vitiate any commiſſion, writ, proceſs, or inſtrument heretofore made or executed, on account of the name and authority of the ſaid King being therein inſerted.

Some perſons on Long Iſland, in New York government, have lately been detected in counterfeiting the continental currency, and committed to gaol. Their implements, and what caſh they had ſtruck off, were found in their poſſeſſion.

Died, on Sunday the 12th inſtant, Mr. Thomas Fleming, of Glouceſter, aged about 23 years, of a lingering illneſs, which he bore with the utmoſt patience and reſignation, much lamented, not only by his relations, but by all good men who had the pleaſure of his acquaintance. His conduct through life, as a brother, neighbour, and chriſtian, juſtly entitled him to general eſteem and reſpect.

THE College of WILLIAM & MARY has been lately cleaned, and will be immediately plaſtered and white-waſhed, to render it fit for the Reception of the Profeſſors, Students, Grammar Scholars, and Servants; and the ſeveral Schools will be opened at the Beginning of Trinity Term, namely, on *Monday* the 17th of next Month. (4) EMMANUEL JONES, Clk.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1776.

LEFT in the Neceſſary-Houſe at the *Raleigh*, on *Monday* laſt, a SILVER STOP WATCH, Maker's Name *Prentis*, LONDON, No. 112, with two Seals ſet in Gold, one of them a Cypher, the other a Coat of Arms. Whoever delivers them to the Printers, or the Bar-Keeper at the *Raleigh*, ſhall have forty Shillings.

I WILL give 7d½ *per* lb. for BACON, and 4l. *per* Barrel for PORK, delivered in *Williamſburg*, or at the College or Capitol Landings; and 6d½ *per* lb. for BACON delivered any where within 100 Miles of *Williamſburg*, provided I have 2000 Weight delivered at any one Place. I ſhall continue to give theſe prices till I give Notice to the Contrary in the Gazette. (2‖) JOHN HAWKINS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 1, 1776.

ONE or two Journeymen Tailors, who underſtand their Buſineſs well, will meet with Encouragement by applying to SEVERINUS DURFEY.

I INTEND to leave the Country immediately. EDWARD WIATT.

To be SOLD *at public Auction, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Maj.* JOHN BICKERTON, *deceaſed, on* FRIDAY *the 5th of* JULY *next, on the Premiſes,*

THE Land and Plantation whereon he formerly lived, in the County of *Hanover*, containing about 600 Acres, with a good Dwelling-Houſe, all convenient Outhouſes, and good Orchards. The Land is very rich, and well timbered, ſituate about four Miles above *Hanover* Town. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed the Purchaſer, on giving Bond, with approved Security, to LEWIS WEBB, Surv. Exec'r.

N. B. Mrs. *Martha Irwin* has Dower in this Land. (5‖)

STRAYED from *Williamſburg*, a bay Mare, two Years old, near 14 Hands high, a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, ſhod before, trots naturally, and had a Bell on.——Whoever delivers her to Mr. *William Cole*, Junior, ſhall have 10s. Reward. 2‖ WILLIAM MASSACOR.

FOUR very ſtout good MULES to be ſold, or exchanged for able Plough Horſes or Mares that will ſuit the Mountain Lands. Inquire of Mr. *William Ruſſell, Williamſburg.*

ROSEGILL, *May* 21, 1776.

WHEREAS a Report hath prevailed, in Conſequence of a Gentleman's coming to ROSEGILL with an Intention of purchaſing KING HEROD, if his Terms were accepted, that the Horſe was purchaſed; which Report gaining Credit, hath hindered many Gentlemen from ſending their Mares: This therefore is to let the Public know, that the Horſe will continue to ſtand here and cover Mares during the Continuance of the Seaſon. (2)

To be SOLD *at Mr.* ROBERT MATTHEWS's, *in* GLOUCESTER *County, on* Tueſday *the* 11*th of* June, *to the higheſt Bidder, for ready Money,*

THE Eſtate of *John Wilkie*, a condemned TORY, conſiſting of a new Schooner, with Sails, Rigging, and Boat, alſo one Half of a Veſſel on the Stocks, with ſundry other Articles.

2§ JOHN PEYTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in *Henrico* County, where the Subſcriber now lives, containing between 3 and 400 Acres of Land, pleaſantly ſituated, about two Miles and a Half from *Richmond* Town, whereon is a commodious Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Smokehouſe, Dairy, Garden, Barn, Stable, Chair-Houſe, an Overſeer's Houſe, and a Negro Quarter. The Purchaſer may have long Credit, on paying Intereſt, and may have immediate Poſſeſſion of the Houſes, with a Paſture, and of the Plantation as ſoon as the Crop is finiſhed. GEORGE DONALD.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

DESERTED from my Company of the 7th Regiment of *Virginia* Forces, at *Glouceſter* Courthouſe, on the 15th Day of *April* laſt, JOSEPH HASKINS, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, ſtout robuſt made, of a ſwarthy Complexion, and wears his own dark Hair.——Alſo, EPHRAIM TURPIN, a Lad about 17 or 18 Years old, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, of a fair Complexion, wears his own Hair, and is very indifferently dreſſed, without Shoes or Stockings. He was taken up ſome Time ago, and underwent a Trial by a Court-Martial at *Williamſburg*, agreeable to whoſe Sentence he received 15 Laſhes for the ſame Offence, and was ordered to join his Company, which he has failed to do. I will give 5l. Reward for *Haſkins*, and 50s. for *Turpin*, to any Perſon who will deliver them ſafe at *Glouceſter* Courthouſe. CHARLES FLEMING.

CHARLES CITY, *May* 13, 1776.

FOR Sale, or exchange for Land not exceeding 50 Miles above the Falls of the River, 400 Acres on *James* River, on which I now live; alſo 300 Acres about 2 Miles from the River.------Thoſe Perſons who have not ſettled their Accounts are deſired to call at the Store and have them ſettled by Bond, or at leaſt acknowledge the Debt. ROBERT WALKER.

THE Treaſurer, Truſtees, and Subſcribers to the Fund for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen collected laſt *Sunday*, from the two Audiences, £. 31:16:6, for which they beg Leave to return their Thanks to the charitable and generous Contributors. On the Day following they ordered £. 81 to be diſtributed among ſeven Widows, and the Orphans of ſix Clergymen, and appointed Officers for the enſuing Year, *viz.* the Rev. Meſſ. *John Camm* Treaſurer, *Thomas Wilkinſon, William Leigh, Thomas Price, Henry Skyring, Thomas Lundie*, and *James M. Fontaine*, Truſtees; *Thomas Field* Morning, and *Samuel S. M'Croſkey* Evening Preacher. JACOB BRUCE, Clerk.

A VALUABLE Library of Books to be ſold. For a Catalogue, and Terms, apply to the Printers. (4)

COMMITTED to *Spotſylvania* Gaol, a Negro Woman who ſays her Name is MARY-ANNE, and that ſhe belongs to Mr. *Walker* of *Peterſburg*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take her away.

‖ JACOB WHITLER, Gaoler.

RUN away, on *Tueſday* the 19th Inſtant, three *Virginia* born Negro Men Slaves, the Property of Col. *John Fry*'s Eſtate, *viz.*—HARRY, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, well made, yellow Complexion, has a Scar on his Face, is a ſenſible artful Fellow, and about 30 Years old.——YORK, about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, a ſtout, likely, well made Fellow, black Complexion, one of his Legs ſmaller than the other, has a Scar on one of his Arms, occaſioned by a Burn, and about 26 Years old.——ADAM, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, yellow Complexion, thin viſaged, buſhy Hair, and about 40 Years old. It is impoſſible to deſcribe the Clothes they carried with them, having different Kinds. Whoever will deliver the above-mentioned Slaves to Mr. *Richard Adams*, in *Richmond* Town, Mr. *Thomas Adams*, in *New Kent*, Mr. *Henry Fry*, in *Culpeper*, or to the Subſcriber in *Buckingham*, ſhall be paid 40s. for each of them. (tf) JOHN NICHOLAS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 18, 1776.

I INTEND to leave the Colony ſhortly. All Perſons who have Demands againſt me are deſired to bring in their Accounts to *Edmund Randolph*, Eſquire, properly atteſted.

WALTER BATTWELL.

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber in *Spotſylvania*, near *Carr's* Bridge, on *Sunday* the 5th Inſtant *(May)* two Negro Fellows, namely, GABRIEL and BEN. They rode off a likely bright Bay Horſe about 15 Hands high, branded on the near Buttock 69, has a ſhort Neck, and one of his hind Feet white. *Gabriel* is yellowiſh, about 5 Feet 8 Inches high, bandy legged, has had a Sore on one of them, which leaves a Lump upon his Shin, near the Size of a ſmall Hen Egg, has been a waiting Boy, is ſenſible and talkative, and 19 Years old. *Ben* is about 5 Feet 11 Inches high, near 30 Years of Age, ſtoops in his Walk, has very thick Lips, a gloomy Look, ſtammers in his common Diſcourſe, and if ſpoke to unexpectedly, cannot return an immediate Anſwer. He has, till lately, gone by Water on *Pamunkey, York*, and *Mattapony* Rivers, on all which he is well acquainted, from the higheſt Warehouſes downwards. He has a Wife at Col. *John Snelſon*'s in *Hanover*, where he may be lurking, but I rather ſuſpect they will endeavour to get on Board ſome of the Governor's fleet. I will give twelve Dollars Reward for ſecuring the Negroes in Gaol, ſo that I get them again, or ſix Dollars for each, and three Dollars for the Horſe, with all reaſonable Charges for bringing them Home. (6) ROBERT HART.

FREDERICKSBURG, *May* 8, 1776.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, on *Wedneſday* the 2d Inſtant, a likely BAY HORSE, near 15 Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, one hind Foot white, a Blaze in his Face, a Snip on his Noſe, ſeveral Saddle Spots, paces and gallops remarkably eaſy, but not branded. I imagine, if ſtrayed, he has made towards a certain *Duet*'s Ordinary, in *Louiſa*, where he was bred. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Horſe, and delivers him to me, ſhall have 50s. Reward, or if ſtolen, 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.

‖ CHARLES MORTIMER, Jun.

TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Suſſex* County, about two Years ago, a Negro Fellow named JIM, about 24 Years old, of a yellowiſh Complexion, is bow-legged, has a remarkable long Head, his Hair was nicely trimmed when he went away, and his fore Teeth are very open. As it is probable the ſaid Slave may be ſtolen, or detained by ſome Villain, from the Length of Time he has been gone, any Perſon who will bring me the ſaid ſlave, or convict the Thief (if ſtolen) ſhall receive the above Reward from

4 THOMAS HUSON.

HALIFAX *(North Carolina) April* 12, 1776.

ALL Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of *Joſeph Montfort*, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate Payment, or give Bonds for their reſpective Balances. All thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Eſtate are deſired to make them known to

6 HENRY MONTFORT, Executor.